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ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP
SUITE 1800
1300 NORTH SEVENTEENTH STREET
ARLINGTON, VA 22209

EXAMINER

KLINGER, SCOTT M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2153

DATE MAILED: 09/13/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/725,249

Applicant(s)

MANSIKKANIEMI ET AL.

Examiner

Scott M. Klinger

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 21-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 and 21-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim 20 has been cancelled.

Claims 1-19 and 21-31 are pending.

Priority

No claim for priority of has been made. The effective filing date for subject matter in the application is 29 November 2000.

Response to applicant

Regarding claims 1, 11 and 22 ... this portion of Nishino merely discloses, as the Examiner has noted, that server machines are interconnected whereby a data transfer or communication on a BBS may be made between the connected computer systems. This is not a plurality of wireless devices having equal access to bulletin board data where tie plurality of wireless devices form a family or group, each including a unique ID that are reserved and used to recognize wireless devices belonging to the same group. This portion of Nishino does not disclose or suggest wireless devices having equal access to a bulletin board. The Examiner infers this limitation into the disclosure of Nishino. Further, Nishino does not disclose or suggest anything related to wireless devices forming a family or group and including an ID to recognize wireless devices belonging to the same group, as recited in the claims of the present application.

In view of applicant's arguments, examiner concedes that Nishino does not explicitly show a plurality of wireless devices forming a family or group, wherein each device has equal access to bulletin board data. A new rejection has been made on new grounds; this action is non-final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 5, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hanson et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,496,849, hereinafter “Hanson”). Hanson discloses an electronic media for communicating information among a group of participants.

In referring to claim 1 and 11,

- A plurality of devices:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a plurality of devices 1-4 connected to a network 5

- Said devices are wireless devices:

“[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be ... a wireless communications network” (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65)

- An access point in wireless communication with said wireless devices:

An access point is inherently implied in a wireless network (Hanson, Fig. 1)

- A server connected to said access point:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a server 6

- Said wireless devices being connected to said server through said access point in order to obtain bulletin board data therefrom, each of said plurality of wireless devices having equal access to said bulletin board data:

“In general, the present invention is directed to an electronic medium that can be used to communicate information to or collaborate among a group of participants

connected to a network ... In this way, the content in the dynamic content region is always current when read by any of the participants using the electronic medium independent of a type of system or client associated with the participants." (Hanson, col. 2, lines 26-38)

- The plurality of wireless devices, forming a family or group, each include a unique identification (ID) reserved and used to recognize wireless devices belonging to the same group:

The devices form a group: *"Fig. 1 is a simplified diagram of a sample network including participants of a group connected to the network."* (Hanson, col. 3, lines 49-50)

Each participant has network address which is used to recognize devices belonging to the same group: *"The server 6 then sends an e-mail message to the participants listed in the network address field 103 to notify the receiving participants that a zaplet process has been initiated."* (Hanson, col. 9, lines 8-11),

In referring to claim 2,

- A service provider connected to said access point for providing access to a communication network from said wireless devices.

"[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet ... a wireless communications network" (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65),

Connecting to the Internet inherently implies a service provider

In referring to claim 3,

- The network is the Internet:

"[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet" (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65)

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In referring to claim 5,

- A global address server connected to said access point through which said wireless devices can obtain an address of said server:

“[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet” (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65)

Connection to the Internet inherently implies connection to the Domain Name System (DNS), which is a global address server

In referring to claim 16,

- Providing a server containing bulletin board data:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a server 6 with bulletin board data 7

- Connecting a plurality of devices to said server:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a plurality of devices (1, 2, 3, and 4) connected to server 6 via network 5

- Said devices are wireless devices:

Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65 (see full quote above)

- Accessing said bulletin board data from said wireless devices:

Hanson, col. 2, lines 26-38 (see full quote above)

- Displaying said bulletin board data on said wireless devices as notes arranged on a screen:

Hanson, Fig. 5 shows displaying the data as notes on a screen 200

- Wherein said wireless devices contain the address of a global address server, said wireless devices access the global address server to obtain the address of the server in order to connect thereto:

“[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet” (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65)

Connection to the Internet inherently implies connection to the Domain Name System (DNS), which is a global address server

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In referring to claims 18 and 19,

- Said wireless devices are connected to said server through an access point:

"[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet ... a wireless communications network" (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65),

An access point is a link from a wireless network to a wired network; connecting to an Internet provider from a wireless device inherently implies an access point

In referring to claim 21,

- A terminal with an identifier, a gateway, an access point, and a server:

"[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be the Internet ... a wireless communications network" (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65),

A wireless device that connects to an access point which is in turn connected to an Internet provider, inherently implies a gateway through which a server is accessed; a means to identify the terminal is inherent in a network system (Hanson, Fig. 1)

- A configuration tool in the server for managing at least some of configurable controlling functions of a browser from the terminal:

"The electronic medium may be configured using a MIME construct. The electronic medium may include a command identifying the dynamic or the static content. The electronic medium may be configured to display a plain text message corresponding to the dynamic content, when one of the content-types cannot support the dynamic content." (Hanson, col. 2, lines 54-59), a configurable electronic medium inherently implies a means to configure said medium

- IDs are reserved and used by terminals belonging to the same group, each group of a unique identification of the terminals is recognized in the same server to be used by the terminals of the group:

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Each participant has network address which is used to recognize devices belonging to the same group: *"The server 6 then sends an e-mail message to the participants listed in the network address field 103 to notify the receiving participants that a zaplet process has been initiated."* (Hanson, col. 9, lines 8-11),

In referring to claim 22,

- At least one terminal that is part of a group and capable of wireless communication, wherein a group is defined as a group having at least one terminal therein:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a plurality of devices 1-4 connected to a network 5, "[In Fig. 1] the network 5 may be any local or global computer network. For example, the network 5 may be ... a wireless communications network" (Hanson, col. 5, lines 64-65), Hanson, col. 3, lines 49-50 (see full quote above)

- A gateway coupled to the terminal for providing a wireless communication link to the terminal:

A wireless terminal that is connected to the Internet inherently implies a gateway/router coupled to said terminal

- A server coupled to the gateway for providing services and information management services to the terminal and providing:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows a server 6 for providing services and information management services to the terminal 2

- A global unit coupled to the gateway for providing the address of the server unit, wherein activation of the terminal initiates a request to the server to establish a shared communication session:

A domain name system (DNS) server for providing information management services is inherently implied in an Internet connected system

In referring to claims 24 and 25,

- Each terminal includes a unique identification (ID), the IDs being reserved and used by terminals belonging to the same group; each of the unique identification

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of the terminals being recognized in the same server to be used by the terminals of the group:

Each participant has network address which is used to recognize devices belonging to the same group: *"The server 6 then sends an e-mail message to the participants listed in the network address field 103 to notify the receiving participants that a zaplet process has been initiated."* (Hanson, col. 9, lines 8-11)

In referring to claim 26,

- Each of the terminals belonging to the same group will get an address of the same server into which each of the terminals is connected thus, allowing the terminal to access services or retrieve information from the server or the Internet:

Hanson, Fig. 1 shows the terminals connect to the same server 6, it is inherently implied that the terminals will obtain the address of the server 6 in order to connect to said server 6

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson. Although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention particularly the system according to claim 3 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not explicitly show at least one wireless device is connected through a second access point, a second service provider, and the Internet. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by the background of Hanson.

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A person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of implementing the system of Hanson so as to allow the wireless devices to connect through different access points and service providers, in order to facilitate users regardless of physical location.

Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Mainwaring et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,351,271, hereinafter "Mainwaring").

In referring to claim 6, although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 1 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not show resembling a physical bulletin board having notes attached thereto. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Mainwaring.

In analogous art, Mainwaring discloses a method and apparatus for sending and receiving lightweight messages. Mainwaring shows bulletin board data is displayed to resemble a physical bulletin board having notes attached thereto: *"FIG. 13 is a screen shot of the touch screen display 156 of a ScanBoard IDU 152. The user interface resembles a bulletin board comprising images that have been scanned into the system. The appliance's display can be in one of two states: a shared view of a group area or a local view of a single item. The shared view consists of a "pile" of potentially overlapping items, displayed in a photo-reduced, "thumbnail" form. If two items overlap, the one at the higher level occludes the one at the lower level. All users in a group area share the same shared view. When an item is displayed with a local view, the screen shows only that item, in photo-magnified form."* (Mainwaring, col. 8, lines 20-31)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to display the notes as if they were on a physical bulletin board, such as taught by

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Mainwaring, in order to provide a user friendly display of the notes, emulating a bulletin board that is familiar to the user(s).

In referring to claim 9, Hanson in view of Mainwaring shows,

- Said display is changed to introduce a new note which is received from a service, that is shared with the each of said plurality of wireless devices having equal access to the service:

Hanson, Fig. 5 shows the display 200 has a Dynamic content region 210, which is updated when new notes are introduced

Claims 7, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Mainwaring and in further view of Maurille (U.S. Patent Number 6,484,196, hereinafter "Maurille").

In referring to claim 7, although Hanson in view of Mainwaring shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 6 (see 103 above), Hanson in view of Mainwaring does not show notes of different colors and indicia indicating the source of said notes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson in view of Mainwaring as evidenced by Maurille.

In analogous art, Maurille discloses and Internet messaging system and method for use in computer networks. Maurille shows:

- Different colors for the notes:

"To assist user recognition of the different message levels and the status of those messages (read, unread, etc.), the displayed embodiment employs color and icons in addition to indentation ...In the illustrated embodiment the information line of incoming messages is underlined with different colors depending on whether the message has been responded to (shown in purple) or need to be responded to

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(shown in blue). Alternatively, the information line of all incoming messages can be shown in one color (e.g., blue) and with underlining only when the incoming message has not yet been responded to. Note that these display features (indentation, color, icons) are not required by the present invention but are niceties to assist users in navigating the open, threaded communication board 400." (Maurille, col. 13, lines 11-28)

- Indicia indicating the source of the notes:

Figure 4B, element 245, shows the sender name for a message

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson in view of Mainwaring so as to employ different colors such as taught by Maurille, in order to assist users in navigating the communication board.

In referring to claims 12 and 13, although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 11 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not show resembling a physical bulletin board having notes attached thereto. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Mainwaring.

In analogous art, Mainwaring discloses a method and apparatus for sending and receiving lightweight messages. Mainwaring shows bulletin board data is displayed to resemble a physical bulletin board having notes attached thereto: *Mainwaring, col. 8, lines 20-31* (see full quote above)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to display the notes as if they were on a physical bulletin board, such as taught by Mainwaring, in order to provide a user friendly display of the notes, emulating a bulletin board that is familiar to the user(s).

Although Hanson in view of Mainwaring shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Hanson in view of Mainwaring does not show notes of different colors and indicia indicating the source of said notes. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the

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art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson in view of Mainwaring as evidenced by Maurille.

In analogous art, Maurille discloses an Internet messaging system and method for use in computer networks. Maurille shows:

- Different colors for the notes:
Maurille, col. 13, lines 11-28 (see full quote above)
- Indicia indicating the source of the notes:

Figure 4B, element 245, shows the sender name for a message

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson in view of Mainwaring so as to employ different colors such as taught by Maurille, in order to assist users in navigating the communication board.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Mainwaring and in further view of Carau (U.S. Patent Number 6,266,048, hereinafter "Carau"). Although Hanson in view of Mainwaring shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 6 (see 103 rejection above), Hanson in view of Mainwaring does not show the display changing to introduce a new note, said note being typed on a virtual keyboard. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson in view of Mainwaring as evidenced by Carau.

In analogous art, Carau discloses a virtual display and keyboard for computer creating by projecting virtual keyboard pattern of keys onto flat, light colored surface and embodying remote sensing for determining which virtual keys are selected. Carau shows:

- The display changing to introduce a new note (The viewing of a note from a BBS inherently implies a display change, in order to view said note)
- A virtual keyboard for inputting text (Figures 1-3 show the virtual keyboard)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily

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recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the device of Hanson in view of Mainwaring so as to allow notes to be typed on a virtual keyboard, such as taught by Carau, in order to overcome the size limitations of portable wireless devices while keeping the functionality of a full sized keyboard.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Patil (U.S. Patent Number 6,625,460, hereinafter "Patil"). Although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Hanson does not show displaying indicia that indicates notes were sent using short message service. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Patil.

In analogous art, Patil discloses a unified messaging protocol using SMS. Patil shows said notes were sent using short message service: *"The user is provided with the capability to compose SMS messages and with the capability to compose at least one distribution list for those messages."* (Patil, col. 2, lines 25-27)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to display indicia that indicates notes were sent using short message service, such as taught by Patil, in order to allow the recipient to know what type of device sent the message.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Carau. Although Nishino shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 11 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not show notes being typed on a virtual keyboard. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Carau.

In analogous art, Carau discloses a virtual display and keyboard for computer creating by projecting virtual keyboard pattern of keys onto flat, light colored surface and

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embodying remote sensing for determining which virtual keys are selected. Carau shows a virtual keyboard for a inputting text (Figures 1-3 show the virtual keyboard).

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the device of Hanson so as to allow notes to be typed on a virtual keyboard, such as taught by Carau, in order to overcome the size limitations of portable wireless devices while keeping the functionality of a full sized keyboard.

Claims 15, 17, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Maurille.

In referring to claim 15, although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including the system of claim 11 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not explicitly show the bulletin board data including a list view of all messages. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Maurille.

In analogous art, Maurille discloses an Internet messaging system and method for use in computer networks. Maurille shows a list view of messages: Maurille, Fig. 4B shows a list view of messages in a messaging system.

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to show the messages in a list view, such as taught by Maurille, in order to view the messages in chronological order.

In referring to claim 17, although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention including the system of claim 16 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not show notes of different colors and indicia indicating the source of said notes.

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Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Maurille.

In analogous art, Maurille discloses an Internet messaging system and method for use in computer networks. Maurille shows:

- Different colors for the notes:
Maurille, col. 13, lines 11-28 (see full quote above)
- Indicia indicating the source of the notes:

Figure 4B, element 245, shows the sender name for a message

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to employ different colors such as taught by Maurille, in order to assist users in navigating the communication board.

In referring to claim 28, although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention including the system of claim 22 (see 102 rejection above), Hanson does not show notes of different colors and indicia to help identify various parameters. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Maurille.

In analogous art, Maurille discloses an Internet messaging system and method for use in computer networks. Maurille shows different colors for the notes: *Maurille, col. 13, lines 11-28* (see full quote above), and indicia indicating the source of the notes: Figure 4B, element 245, shows the sender name for a message

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to use various colors and indicia to help identify various parameters such as taught by Maurille, in order to assist users in navigating the communication board.

In referring to claim 29, although Hanson in view of Maurille shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Hanson in view of Maurille does not explicitly show three different indicia are displayed in an upper left hand corner of the note to indicate

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whether this is a note placed there manually by one of the terminals in the group, as indicated by a pencil, whether it is a note that is generated automatically by a calendar function as indicated by a small calendar, or whether this is a note generated by a short message service (SMS) of the terminal. Nonetheless this would have been an obvious design choice for the system disclosed by Hanson in view of Maurille.

The system of shows the use of icons to assist the user in recognizing the different message levels and status of the messages: *"To assist user recognition of the different message levels and the status of those messages (read, unread, etc.), the displayed embodiment employs color and icons in addition to indentation."* (Maurille, col. 13, lines 11-14)

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of the design choice of implementing the system of Hanson in view of Maurille so as to display three different indicia in an upper left hand corner of the note to indicate whether this is a note placed there manually by one of the terminals in the group, as indicated by a pencil, whether it is a note that is generated automatically by a calendar function as indicated by a small calendar, or whether this is a note generated by a short message service (SMS) of the terminal, so as to *"assist user recognition of the different message levels and the status of those messages."*

In referring to claim 30, Hanson in view of Maurille shows,

- A date and time are generated indicating when the note was formulated:

Maurille, Fig. 4B shows a date and time are generated when the note was formulated (242)

Claims 23 and 27 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Dynarski et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,272,129, hereinafter Dynarski").

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In referring to claim 23, Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including:

- The system of claim 22 (see 102 rejection above)
- The terminal receiving downloaded configuration information of services after authentication making the terminal ready to be used:

Hanson, Fig. 5 shows a configuration of a message board that is downloaded to the terminal

However, Hanson does not explicitly show authenticating the wireless devices. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Dynarski.

In analogous art, Dynarski discloses dynamic allocation of wireless mobile nodes over an Internet protocol (IP) network. Dynarski shows authenticating the wireless devices: *"An example of such an authentication server is a RADIUS server (a known device) providing accounting, authorization and authentication functions for a plurality of mobile users. The Access-Request message includes a destination IP address for the wireless device that was included in the IP packet from the terminal on the network."* (Dynarski, col. 2, lines 55-61)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to authenticate the wireless devices, such as taught by Dynarski, in order to provide a level of security.

In referring to claim 27, Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including:

- The system of claim 22 (see 102 rejection above)
- Depending on a used service application, and a user given selection and command from the terminal interface, the given command may affect application content information of service used by the group terminals; a terminal may change notice board content according to the given command in such a way, that other terminals of the same group get the latest notice board information from the server:

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Hanson, col. 2, lines 26-38 (see full quote above)

However, Hanson does not explicitly show authenticating the wireless devices. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Dynarski.

In analogous art, Dynarski discloses dynamic allocation of wireless mobile nodes over an Internet protocol (IP) network. Dynarski shows authenticating the wireless devices: *Dynarski, col. 2, lines 55-61 (see full quote above)*

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to authenticate the wireless devices, such as taught by Dynarski, in order to provide a level of security.

Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hanson in view of Maurille and in further view of Tognazzini (U.S. Patent Number 5,790,974, hereinafter "Tognazzini"). Although Hanson shows substantial features of the claimed invention, Hanson does not show notes are automatically generated by a calendar as a reminder. Nonetheless this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious addition to the system disclosed by Hanson as evidenced by Tognazzini.

In analogous art, Tognazzini discloses portable calendaring device having perceptual agent managing calendar entries. Tognazzini shows messages are automatically generated by a calendar as a reminder: *"If the detected event is not traffic data, the agent 16b determines in step 160 whether the detected event is a user message, for example a reminder message initiated by the portable calendar stored in the portable calendar memory"* (Tognazzini, col. 12, lines 18-21)

Given these teachings, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Hanson so as to are automatically generate notes by a calendar, such as taught by Tognazzini, in order to provide a reminder to the users.

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Conclusion

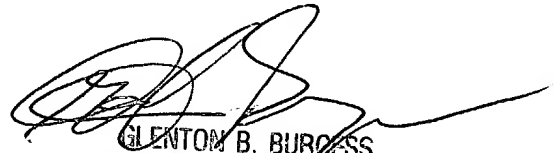
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Scott M. Klinger whose telephone number is (703) 305-8285. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00am - 3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Scott M. Klinger
Examiner
Art Unit 2153

smk


GLENN B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100